



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1815.

[NO. 19]

ADDITIONAL.

Custom house Regulation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that Dutch Vessels clearing out for Java, direct from any Port in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and having the Certificate from the British Consul, as directed by the Honorable the Court of Directors, shall be considered as British Vessels, and shall be accordingly exempt from payment of the Custom-house Duties established on foreign Ships and Vessels.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 9th Oct. 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sale of WOOLLENS and other EUROPE STORES, will be held at the Honorable Company's Ware-houses, on Wednesday the 15th Proximo, and following days.

Conditions of Sale.

Payment to be made in Specie or in Government Securities, and a credit of three months to be given from the day of Sale.

A Deposit of 10 percent. to be made, and the Lots to be delivered on payment of the Purchase Money, or sooner, on approved Securities being given.

In failure of the Lots being cleared out in three months, the Deposit of 10 per cent is forfeited, and the Goods shall be Re-sold—all profit thereon accruing to Government, and any loss on such re-sale to be made good by the first Purchaser.

Further particulars may be known, and the Goods may be seen five days previous to the Sale, by application to the Commercial Committee and to the Acting Civil Store-keeper.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 5th Oct. 1815.

Advertisement.

BY Order of the Committee for the Improvement of the Town and Suburbs of Batavia, Notice is hereby given that proposals for the purchase of the Materials of the old Hospital at Cornelis and the former House of Correction for women in Town close to the Chinese Hospital, will be daily received (Sundays excepted) at the Office of the undersigned at the Government House, Molenvliet, from the 20th to the 31st instant, between the hours of ten and twelve in the morning.

BATAVIA, 18th Oct. 1815.

A. L. FRANZE, Sec.

Advertentie.

VAN wegens het Committee ter verbetering van de Stad en Voorsteden van Batavia, word hier mede bekend gemaakt, dat verzoeken tot afkoop van de Materialen, van het ont Hospitaal op Mr. Cornelis, en Act voormalige Spinhuis naast het Chineesch Hospitaal in de Stad dagelijks, gerekend van den 20ste tot den 31ste dezer, (Zondagen uitgezonderd) zullen ontfangen worden, ten Kantoor van de ondergeteekende ten Gouvernements Huise op Molenvliet, tusschen tien en twaalf ure 's voormiddags.

BATAVIA, den 18de Oct. 1815.

A. L. FRANZE, Sec.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a PACKET is open for the reception of letters to England by the private ship JULIANA, and that it will be closed in about ten days from this date.

A. VINCENT, Post-master.

BATAVIA, 30th Oct. 1815.

Advertisement.

IN pursuance of the Orders of Government, Notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the Government Press, for News-Papers or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 1st of November next, in failure of which, legal measure will be taken to collect the same.

A. H. HUBBARD, Superintendent.

BATAVIA, Oct. 3d, 1815.

Advertentie.

ALZOO den Raad van Justitie te Samarang, aan den Secretaris van gemelden Raad Cornelis van Dam, in zyne qualiteit als Curator over boedels van insolvent overleedenen alhier, als zodanig administreerende de malacenschap van wylen den Heer Willem Bloem, c. z. heeft verleend Citatie by edicte ad valvas curies, ter indaging van alle en een iegelyk, die vermeenen mogten eenig recht, actie of pretentie te hebben op voorschreeven boedel.

Zoo is het dat ik Willem Fredrik Bruins, Deurwaarder en gezworen Exploiteur van op gemelden Raade, by deczen voor de tweede maal dagvaarde, alle en een iegelyk, die vermeenen mogten eenig recht, actie of pretentie op den voorschreeven insolventen boedel van Willem Bloem, c. z. te hebben, om op Woensdag den 8ste November aanstaande, te compareeren dan well gemagtigdens te zenden, ter ordinaire rolle van meermelden Raad, ten einde het eerste default te purgeeren, en daarna hinnen pretentie bekend te maken, die te institueren en fundeeren subpone, dat aan de geenen die hier aan ingebreken blyven, zal worden geïmponueerd een eeuwige silentium

W. F. BRUINS, Gez. Exploiteur.

SAMARANG, den 18de Oct. 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 23ste October, 1815.

VOOR het Negotie Huis, van der Kaa & Haste, staande aan de Westzyde van de Groote Rivier, van gezoote Salm, in sajies, Keukenzuur, Anchovis, &c.

Op Dingsdag, den 24ste October, 1815.

VOOR het Negotie Huis, van Gavork Maanak, staande op de Grote Roek-malacca, van differente soorten van Cusl, Cormandelsche en Bengaalshe Lywaten, Gariefel Nagulen, Note, Muskaten, Salpeter, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Donderdag, den 26ste October, 1815.

VOOR de Woning van Jan Jurgen, staande op de Grote Roek-Malacca, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilver, Yzer en Koper-werken, Slaven, Geweeren, Draybassen, Coffy-bonen, Kappok, en weesmeer.

Op Vrydag, den 27ste October, 1815.

VOOR het Pak-huis van Jessen, Traff, & Co. staande aan de Oostzyde van de Grote Rivier, van diverse Negotie Goederen, volgens nader uit te geven Catalogus.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets mogt te pretenderen hebben, of verschuldigt zyn aan J. W. LUTHER, gelieve hier van opgave te doen voor ultimo December. En blet s' zelfs Woonhuys nyl de hand te koop, staande op de Voorry.

Advertentie.

STRUYSWYK te koop.—te bevragen by den Eigenaar.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, On the most Moderate Terms.

SWEDISH Iron and Steel—English Iron and Steel—Butt and Leaguer Hoops—Small Anchors and Grapnals—Tin Plates—Pig, Sheet, and White Lead—Clothes and Camblets—Beer, in casks and bottles—Fine Cogniac Brandy—Empty Bottles and Corks—Gigs and Harness—Stockholm Tar—all of the first quality, now landing from the *Devaynes*, Captain Brooks, from London.

To be viewed on application to Mr. Cumming, at Messrs. Skellon and Co's.

BATAVIA, 18th Oct. 1815.

N. B.—Passage home on the above ship may be had by applying as above—she is expected to sail about the 15th of next month.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

Voor een sreele Prijs als,

SWEDDS Yzer en Staal, Engelsch Yzer en Staal, Doelwit en Leggers Hoepels, klyne Ankers en Dregge, Schentjes Tin, Witt-lood, Lakens, Kamlet, Bier in vaaten en bottls, extra goede Conjak Brandewyn, ledige Bottels en kurke Proppen, Druttel en Tuigen, Stockholm Theer, alles van de eerste soort, jongs aangebragt met het Schip *Devaynes*, Captain Brooks, van Lo-don, te bevragen by de Heer Cumming, by de Heer Skellon en Co.

N. B.—Solmand genegen mogte zyn, om met van boven gemelde Schip, te repatrieeren kan sig adresseeren by boven gem: Heer en is van zins om te vertrekken, den 15de den aanstaande maand.

BATAVIA, den 20ste Oct. 1815.

Advertentie.

BY Jan Velthuisen, op de Voorry by de Jassebrug, zyn te bekoomen de navolgende goederen, als:

Spreecyen by het pond, Hollandsche Roode wyn, Rinse, Madeira en Malga wyn, Brandewyn, Genever, Lequeuren, Zeltzer water, Light en Zware Bier, Azyn, Keukenzuur, Cannasser Tabak in Lood en in Cardoessn, Pypen, Lamp-glasen en Glas-werken in soort, Glase-ruitte, Boek-spiegels, Bostenamer-messen, Penen en Lak, Papier Hollandsche in soort, Schilder-ryen, Verf-stoffen Lyn-oly, Yzer, Staal en Spykers, Ronde Ho den, Goud en Zilver Draad, Gonde en Zilvere Epuletten, Gonde, Zilvere en gekleurde Lovertjes, Gonde en Zilvere Stoffen, Zilver Moor, Gonde en Zilvere Klinkant en Gim, Gonde Bodidars, Geel, Wit en Blauwe Chinese Linnen, Chinese en Japansche Lakwerken, Batist, Guinees in soort, Doerassen, Chifzen en Patjeré Chifzen, Dimity, Wit Keper, Naay Gaaren, Naalden, Zylgnaren, Europese Tafelgoed en Ser-vetten, Waayers, Kurke Proppen, Coffy by het picol, Javassche Lywaten, Extra fraaye Pistolen, Hollandsche Fruweel van diffente Kleuren, Chocolaad, Perle Goud en Pruymedante.

Advertentie.

J. W. BURGHGRAAF, presentleerd te koop deszels Tuin en Erve gelegen aan de weg van Ankeé, en te beuar deszels Huis gelegen in de Koestraat, zynde beide dze Percelen te bevragen by den Heer F. P. SEENA, op de Tygers-gracht.

Advertentie.

SCHIEDIUS, van voornemens zynde om binnen zeer weinige dagen deze Colonie te verlaten, verzoekt ten spoedigste afdoening van zaken met een iegelyk welke iets met hem mogt uitstaande hebben.

Advertisement.

THE undersigned being on the eve of his departure for Europe in the ship *Juliana*, Captain Hornblow, requests that all persons having any claims upon him will be pleased to make the same known to his Agents, Messrs. P. JESSEN and K. L. HASTE, for adjustment; they will also in his absence manage his concerns—all applications relative to the same will be received by them accordingly.

P. H. G. TROCK.

BATAVIA, 13th Oct. 1815.

Advertisement.

MR. MARCUS being upon the eve of departure for Europe, and wishing to close all his accounts, requests those Gentlemen that are indebted to him to discharge the same previous to the 15th of November, 1815.

J. MARCUS,

Advertentie.

DEN ondergetekende permissie hebbende van het Gouvernement om naar Europa te repatrieeren, verzoekt zeer vriendelyk aan alle de geene die iets te pretendeeren hebben, ofte verschuldigt zyn, om met dezelve te vereffenen, binnae de tyd van twee maanden, gerekend van primo October tot ultimo November 1815.

J. MARCUS, BATAVIA, den 27 Sept. 1815.

Advertentie.

DEN ondergetekende van voornemens zynde met het Engelsche Schip *Juliana*, Capt. Hornblow, naar Engeland te vertrekken; verzoekt alle die geenen welke iets te pretenderen heeft; ofte verschuldigt is om met dezelve te vereffenen binnen de tyd van acht dagen gerekend van heeden.

E. H. VAN ITTERSUM. BATAVIA, den 14de October 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die aan den tekenaar iets verschuldigt zyn dan wel te pretenderen hebben gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen een maand na dat dez, ten Comptoire van den Heere van der Tuuk alhier.

H. J. VAN AFFELEN, van Saamsfoort. BATAVIA den 14 October 1815.

Bekendmaking.

DEN ondergetekende Procureur maakt bekend, dat hy zyn Kantoor zal houden, op de Groote Rivier naast het Vendu-Kantoor, alwaar hy van s'morgens Acht tot s'namiddags Een uur zal present zyn; verzoekende een ieder die hem na dientyd zoude wenschen te spreken, zich te vervoegen aan zyn woonhuis op het Molenvliet over de Tuin van den Wel Ed. Gest. Heer VAN RIEMSDYK.

H. F. LIPPE.

Advertentie.

AL de geene die iets te pretendeeren heeft, of verschuldigt is aan Vrouwe Anna Appollonia Jens. Weduwe van den Wel Ed. Heer Gose Theodore Vermeer, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen veertien dagen, gerekend van dato dez, aan

W. G. LAMBERGER te Samarang, en J. G. P. VAN DER KAA te Batavia. SAMARANG, den 5de Oct. 1815.

TO BE SOLD,
On FRIDAY next the 27th INSTANT,
BEFORE THE PREMISES

Messrs. JESSEN, TRAIL & CO
IN GREAT RIVER STREET,
Precisely at half past 10 o'Clock,
THE FAST-SAILING COPPER-BOTTOMED

Brig Jane,

Of 60 Tons Burthen per Register.

A list of her Stores may be seen at the
Office of Messrs. Jessen, Trail and Co.
She is to be sold on the usual Conditions
of the Vendue Office, in Paper Currency.

Messrs. JESSEN, TRAIL & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

TIVO,

REMARKABLY LIGHT, ELEGANT, EUROPE

Buggies,

Imported on the CLAUDINE.

Messrs. Jessen, Trail & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A FEW

TELESCOPES,

Of a new invention, at present in use by
the Engineers on the Continent, and by
the Commanders of H. M. Ships, for as-
certaining distances of objects and survey-
ing.—A book, containing directions for
the use of the same accompanies each.

They have also for Sale a quantity of
SCOTCH ALE, in casks and bottles.

ON or about the 1st November, the
CLAUDINE, will be ready to
proceed to Europe. She is a remarkably
fast-sailing ship, and has capital accomo-
dations for Passengers. Gentlemen desir-
ous of availing themselves of this oppor-
tunity, are requested to apply to Captain
WELSH, at Messrs. Jessen, Trail and
Co's Office.

CAPTAIN ELLIOTT, will expose
for Sale, on Wednesday next, his
CHINA INVESTMENT, and also a few
elegant FOWLING PIECES, at the Of-
fice of Messrs. Rutter & Co.

20th October, 1815.

Mr. Lavielle,

HAS exposed for Sale, at his House in
Outer Newport-street, an assort-
ment of Hosiery—Cutlery—Military E-
paulets—Sword Knots—Gold Thread—
Stationery, &c. &c.

Exposed for Sale,

At Mr. A. LAVIELLE'S,
OUTER NEWPORT-STREET.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of fa-
shionable Millinery, imported on
the ship CLAUDINE, from London, consist-
ing of French Lace—Ribbons—French
Cambric—Lace Dresses—Straw Hats—
Flowers—Bonnets—Caps—Purbins—Ball
Dresses—Muslin worked Robes—Italian
Nets—and a great variety of other Arti-
cles, all of the latest fashion, put up to
particular order by Mrs. TOLLON, No.
212, High Holborn.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,
DE ONDERVOLGENDE
LYFEIGENEN,

A ZOR, Huis-jonge en Dispencier,
met zyn wyf
Tonkin, fyne Naayster, Strykster en
Wasserin.

Noressa, Kokin, met haar kind

Robo.

Angelier, fyne Naayster en Konde-maak-
ster.

Soclatie, Borduurster Naayster en Kok-
kin, met haar dogters

Comoening, Bryster en fyne Naayster,

Mauwer, aankomende Naayster en Bry-
ster, benevens hante twee kinderen

Tagal, en

Maandag.

Malatie, fyne Naayster, met haar man

Mango, Huis en Lyt-jonge.

Moetiara, Aankomende freisje.

Te bevragen by Jan Piet

Missing.

A SMALL box of WEARING APPA-
REL, from Messrs. Gibsons and
Pauling, Calcutta, which arrived in the
ship MAITLAND, addressed to Mr. H.
Thomson, Assistant Surgeon.—Informa-
tion regarding it will be thankfully re-
ceived at the Gazette Office.

TO BE SOLD.

A QUANTITY of Water Casks, nearly
new, holding from 180 gallons to
60 gallons, having been used for no other
purpose from England to this place—they
are stout substantial Casks and worthy of
attention. For viewing the same and
particulars enquire of Mr. Barnes, corner
of Jorke-street.

Also a quantity of Sumanap Soy in
kegs.

By G. DROST

OP HET

GROTE RIVIER,

BYN DE BEKOMEN

VYF, Tien, Twintig, Dertig, Veer-
tig of Vyntig Schapen, tegens vyf
papiere Sp. Matten het stuk—Ready Mo-
ney.

Advertentie.

BY den Chineser Soekoot, op de Passar
Borong, is te bekomen nieuwe Ryst,
30 eet aangebart van Sourabaya, tegen
50. Spansmatte Silver de Koyang, van
5575 pond ieder
BATAVIA, den 12 le October 1815.

Bekendmaking.

A LLE de geene, dewelke ongeacht de
by een der vorige Gazetten bereeds
gedane aanmaning, niet betaald hebben,
hunne Vendu rekeningen, die aan hun
reeds vrugteloos zyn aangeboden, worden
by dezen door den Kassier van het Vendu
Department, als daartoe geauthoriseerd
door den Superintendent en Vendu-meest-
ters, nader verzocht en aangemaand, om
de betaling van gemelde rekeningen in
den loop dezer maand te volvoeren, zul-
ende de personen welke daar in nalatig
mogte blyven zonder onderscheid tot de
betaling, als dan worden genootzaakt.

Advertentie.

A LLE de geene welke iets te preten-
deren hebben, of schuldig zyn aan
den Boedel van wylen Meijstouw Anna
Sophia Jensen, Wed. van de Heer Hen-
ricus Vos, in leven Kapitein der Burgery
en Atlager van de stads Vendu-meesters
alhier, worden verzocht daar van opgave
te doen binnen de tyd van een maand ge-
rekend van heden af tot den 6de Novem-
ber aanstaande, aan den gescreverd Exe-
cuteur.

F. P. SEENA.

Advertentie.

BY den Heer J. G. Bockemolen, is te
bekomen op rechte Hollandsche Va-
rines en Portorica Rook Tabak, tot een
civil prys.

Shipping Intelligence.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] Oct. 13—brig Mentor, M. Horning,
from Rembang, 6th Oct.

Oct. 14—brig Helena, J. Ross, from Samarang, 6th
Oct.

Same Day, Ship Hope, H. Elliott, from China, 1st
Aug.—in ballast—passengers—Capt. Baumgarde and
Mrs. Campbell.

Oct. 15—brig Engeline, C. J. Gebhardt, from Pac-
celongan, 19th inst.—cargo, Coffee.

Oct. 16—ship Margaret, J. Connell, from London,
17th May and the Cape the 19th Aug.—cargo Sundries

—Passengers, Mr. van Ysselyk.

Oct. 17—American ship Hercules, E. West, from
the Coast of Sumatra—cargo, Pepper.

Same Day, American ship Resurrection, W. Messer-
vy, from do.—cargo, Pepper.

Same Day, ship Theban, J. Overton, from Pacce-
longan, 13th inst.—cargo, Rice.

Oct. 18—ship Lady Hood, C. Boyle, from Indra-
may, 18th do.—cargo, Coffee.

Same Day, Chinese brig Hope, from Samarang.

DEPARTURES.] Oct. 13—brig Maria, R. Devos,
for Samarang.

Do. 15—ship Diana, N. P. Moller, for Copenhagen

—cargo, Sugar and Coffee.

Same Day, Arab brig Boorong, for Samarang.

Do. do. do.—Fatakrin, for do.

Do. do. do.—Fatakrin, for do.

Do. do.—brig Derothera, J. White, for Paccelongan.

Do. do.—Johanna Maria, W. van Leuwen, for Sa-
marang.

Do. do.—Maria Louisa, J. H. Vysma, for Samara-
bang.

Do. do.—Jacoba Margaret, P. Peters, for Cheri-
bon.

Government Gazette.

BATAVIA:

22ND TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1815.

Civil Appointments.

Mr. D. Christiani, Vice-President of the
European Orphan Chamber.

Mr. A. Vincent, Secretary to ditto.

Mr. J. H. Burghgraaf, Additional Mem-
ber of the Supreme Court of Justice.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Gov-
ernor in Council.

BATAVIA, 9th October, 1815.

The Officer in charge of the Detachment of
Colonial Artillery at Macassar is authorized
to draw an allowance of Six hundred Rupees per
month for the repairs of arms &c. in the De-
tachment.

This allowance to commence from the 1st
August last.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government

In addition to the statement given in a
former number, we are farther authorized
in saying, that the frames of two Ships, of
between seven and eight hundred tons, are
about to be laid down at Banchar.

The central forests afford an inexhaus-
tible supply of the finest teak and of any
requisite scantling, while the liberal ar-
rangements of the ruling authority afford
every facility to individuals in obtaining it.

It may be at least a matter of curiosity
if not of edification, to contrast the facili-
ties with which ship-building may be
carried on on Java, with the difficulties
and expense with which it is conducted
at Bombay, Calcutta and Renang.

At Bombay, European skill is as it were
excluded, and promises long to continue
to be so, therefore no ship, at that port, is
ever built on strict scientific principles.
No such exclusion operates in regard to
Java, where there is open the finest field
for honest competition. At Bombay, in-
deed ships are constructed of the most
admirable materials, but Java is in all this
on an equality with it, and when the high
price of the Malabar teak, resulting from
the great distance of the forests, is con-
trasted with the cheapness of that of Java,
arising from the vicinity of the forests to
the Coasts, and an easy transport by wa-
ter carriage nearly throughout, instead of
a tedious and laborious carriage over ma-
ny miles of hill and dale, all attempt at a
farther parallel must in fairness be dropt.

The port of Calcutta enjoys all the ad-
vantages of the most skilful and scientific
builders, the advantages of accumulated
capital, and of skilful labourers trained by
years of experience; but these advantages
are unequal to balance the natural disabili-
ties under which it labours. The ships
of Calcutta owe their best properties to
the wood brought from Malabar, from
Rangoon, or Java; and all their inferiority
to the other Indian shipping, to the
use of that which is the growth of the
country itself. The simple statement of
one authentic fact, that the teak of Java
brings in the Calcutta market an advance
of 300 per cent. will render any other ar-
gument superfluous.

With respect to the small settlement of
Penang, it labours under all the disadvan-
tages of Calcutta, without any of its ad-
vantages. All or almost all the materials
of ship-building, must be transported thi-
ther, for neither the Island itself nor the
surrounding country possesses a single
stick of timber fitted for the general pur-
poses of ship-building; the prime of the
Indian forests, being in the Malay coun-
tries, as unknown to the West of Java as
the oak or the beech tree.

It is not the object of these remarks to
institute any invidious comparisons, to
decry existing establishments or claim ex-
clusive privileges for new ones. Our
object is to draw into notice every avail-
able source of national wealth or industry,
being as thoroughly convinced that an
honorable competition is the surest means
of obtaining for our martial and commer-
cial navy, the best and cheapest supply
of shipping, as it is the certain means of
bringing to perfection every other employ-
ment in which human skill or industry is
exerted.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney Gazette, June 10.

GOVERNMENT & GENERAL ORDERS.

Government House, Sydney,

10th June, 1815.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor desires to communicate,
for the Information of the Public, the Result
of His late Tour over the Western or Blue
Mountains, undertaken for the Purpose of
being enabled personally to appreciate the
Importance of the Tract of Country lying
Westward of them; which had been explored
in the latter End of the Year 1813, and begin-
ning of 1814, by Mr. George William Evans,
Deputy Surveyor of Lands.

To those who know how very limited a
Tract of Country has been hitherto occupied
by the Colonists of New South Wales, ex-
tending along the Eastern Coast to the North
and South of Port Jackson only 80 miles,
and Westward about 40 miles to the foot of
that Chain of Mountains in the Interior
which forms its Western Boundary, it must
be a subject of astonishment and regret, that
amongst a large Population so long ap-
peared within the first 25 years of the Es-
tablishment of this Settlement possessed of
sufficient energy of mind to induce him fully
to explore a Passage over these Mountains:
—But, when it is considered that for the
greater part of that time even this circum-
scribed Portion of Country afforded sufficient
Produce for the Wants of the People, whilst
on the other hand the whole Surface of the
Country beyond those Limits was a thick
and in many places nearly an impenetrable
Forest, the surprise at the want of effort to
surmount such difficulties must abate very
considerably.

The Records of the Colony only afford
two Instances of any bold Attempt having
been made to discover the Country to the
Westward of the Blue Mountains.—The
first was by Mr. Bass, and the other by Mr.
Caley, and both ended in disappointment—a
circumstance which will not be much won-
dered at by those who have lately crossed
those mountains.

To Gregory Blaxland and William Went-
worth, Esquires, and Lieutenant Lawson, of
the Royal Veteran Company, the merit is
due of having, with extraordinary patience
and much fatigue, effected the first Passage
over the most rugged and difficult part of the
Blue Mountains.

The Governor being strongly impressed
with the importance of the object, had, early
after his arrival in this Colony, formed the
resolution of encouraging the attempt to find
a Passage to the Western Country, and wil-
lingly availed himself of the facilities which
the Discoveries of these three Gentlemen af-
forded him. Accordingly, on the 20th of
November, 1813, he entrusted the accom-
plishment of this object to Mr. George William
Evans, Deputy Surveyor of Lands, the result
of whose journey was laid before the Public,
through the medium of the Sydney Gazette,
on the 12th of February, 1814.

The favorable account given by Mr. Evans
of the Country he had explored, induced the
Governor to cause a Road to be constructed
for the Passage and Conveyance of Cattle
and Provisions to the Interior; and Men of
good Character, from amongst a number of
Convicts who had volunteered their services,
were selected to perform this arduous work,
on condition of being fed and clothed during
the continuance of their labour, and being
granted Emancipations as their final reward
on the completion of the work.

The direction and superintendence of this
great work was entrusted to William Cox,
Esq. the chief Magistrate at Windsor; and
to the astonishment of every one who knows
what was to be encountered, and sees what
has been done, he effected its completion in
six months from the time of its commencement,
happily without the loss of a man, or any
serious accident. The Governor is at a loss
to appreciate fully the services rendered by
Mr. Cox to this Colony, in the execution of
this arduous work, which promises to be of
the greatest public utility, by opening a new
source of wealth to the industrious and
enterprising. When it is considered that Mr.
Cox voluntarily relinquished the comforts of
his own house, and the society of his numerous
family, and exposed himself to much personal
fatigue, with only such temporary covering
as a bark hut could afford from the inclemency
of the season, it is difficult to express the
sentiments of approbation to which such
privations and services are entitled.

Mr. Cox having reported the Road as
completed on the 21st of January, the Gov-
ernor, accompanied by Mrs. Macquarie, and
that Gentleman, commenced his Tour on the
25th of April last, over the Blue Mountains,
and was joined by Sir John Jamieson at the
Nepean, who accompanied him during the
entire Tour.—The following Gentlemen com-
posed the Governor's Suite:—Mr. Campbell,
Secretary; Capt. Antill, Major of Brigade;
Lieut. Watts, Aide de Camp; Mr. Redfern,
Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Oxley, Surveyor
General; Mr. Mcphay, Deputy Surveyor
General; Mr. Lewin, Painter and Naturalist;
and Mr. G. W. Evans, Deputy Surveyor of
Lands, who had been sent forward for the

purpose of making further discoveries, and rejoined the party on the day of arrival at Bathurst Plains.

The commencement of the ascent from Emu Plains to the first Depot, and thence to a resting place, now called "Spring Wood," distant 13 miles from Emu Ford, was through a very handsome open Forest of lofty trees, and much more practicable and easy than was expected. The facility of the ascent for this distance excited surprise, and is certainly not well calculated to give the traveller a just idea of the difficulties he has afterwards to encounter. At a further distance of four miles a sudden change is perceived in the appearance of the timber and the quality of the soil—the former becoming stunted, and the latter barren and rocky. At this place the fatigues of the journey may be said to commence.—Here the Country became altogether more mountainous, and extremely rugged.—Near to the 18th Mile Mark (it is to be observed that the measure commences from Emu Ford), a pile of stones attracted attention: it is close to the line of road, on the top of a rugged and abrupt ascent, and is supposed to have been placed there by Mr. Caley, as the extreme limit of his tour;—hence the Governor gave that part of the Mountain the name of "Caley's Repulse." To have penetrated even so far was at that time an effort of no small difficulty.—From hence, forward to the 26th mile, is a succession of steep and rugged hills, some of which are almost so abrupt as to deny a passage altogether; but at this place a considerably extensive plain is arrived at, which constitutes the summit of the Western Mountains; and from thence a most extensive and beautiful prospect presents itself on all sides to the eye. The Town of Windsor, the River Hawkesbury, Prospect Hill, and other objects within that part of the Colony now inhabited, of equal interest, are distinctly seen from hence.—The majestic grandeur of the situation, combined with the various objects to be seen from this place, induced the Governor to give it the appellation of "The King's Table Land."—On the S. W. side of the King's Table Land, the Mountain terminates in abrupt precipices of immense depth, at the bottom of which is seen a glen, as romantically beautiful as can be imagined, bounded on the further side by Mountains of great magnitude, terminating equally abruptly as the others; and the whole thickly covered with timber. The length of this picturesque and remarkable tract of country is about 24 miles, to which the Governor gave the name of "The Prince Regent's Glen."—Proceeding hence to the 33d mile on the top of a hill, an opening presents itself on the S. W. side of the Prince Regent's Glen, from whence a view is obtained particularly beautiful and grand.—Mountains rising beyond mountains, with stupendous masses of rock in the fore ground, here strike the eye with admiration and astonishment. The circular form in which the whole is so wonderfully disposed, induced the Governor to give the name of "Pitt's Amphitheatre" (in honor of the late Right Honourable William Pitt), to this offset or branch from the Prince Regent's Glen. The Road continues from hence, for the space of 17 miles on the ridge of the mountain which forms one side of the Prince Regent's Glen, and there it suddenly terminates in nearly a perpendicular precipice of 676 feet high, as ascertained by measurement. The road constructed by Mr. Cox down this rugged and tremendous descent, through all its windings, is no less than 3-fourths of a mile in length, and has been executed with such skill and stability as reflects much credit on him. The labour here undergone, and the difficulties surmounted, can only be appreciated by those who view this scene. In order to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Cox's services, the Governor deemed it a tribute justly due to him, to give his name to this grand and extraordinary Pass; and he accordingly called it "Cox's Pass." Having descended into the valley at the bottom of this Pass, the retrospective view of the overhanging mountain is magnificently grand. Although the present Pass is the only practicable point yet discovered for descending by, yet the Mountain is much higher than those on either side of it from whence it is distinguished at a considerable distance, when approaching it from the interior; and in this point of view it has the appearance of a very high distinct hill, although it is in fact only the abrupt termination of a ridge. The Governor gave the Name of "Mount York" to this termination on the Ridge, in Honor of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

On descending Cox's Pass, the Governor was much gratified by the appearance of good pasture land and soil fit for cultivation, which was the first he had met with since the commencement of his Tour. The Valley at the base of Mount York he called "the Vale of Clwyd," in consequence of the strong resemblance it bore to the vale of that name in North Wales.—The grass in this vale is of a good quality, and very abundant, and a rivulet of fine water runs along it from the eastward, which unites itself at the western extremity or the vale; with another rivulet containing still

more water.—The junction of these two streams forms a very handsome river, now called by the Governor "Cox's River," which takes its course, as has been since ascertained, through the Prince Regent's Glen, and empties itself into the River Nepean; and it is conjectured, from the nature of the country through which it passes, that it must be one of the principal causes of the floods, which have been occasionally felt on the low Banks of the River Hawkesbury, into which the Nepean discharges itself. The Vale of Clwyd, from the base of Mount York, extends six miles in a westerly direction, and has its termination at Cox's River. Westward of this River the country again becomes hilly, but is generally open forest land, and very good pasture.

Three miles to the westward of the Vale of Clwyd, Messrs. Blackland, Wentworth, and Lawson had formerly terminated their excursion, and when the various difficulties are considered which they had to contend with, especially until they had effected the descent from Mount York, to which place they were obliged to pass through a thick brush-wood, where they were under the necessity of cutting a passage for their baggage horses, the severity of which labor had seriously affected their healths, their patient endurance of such fatigue cannot fail to excite much surprise and admiration.—In commemoration of their merits, three beautiful high hills joining each other at the end of their Tour at this place have received their names in the following order; viz. "Mount Blackland," "Wentworth's Sugar Loaf," and "Lawson's Sugar Loaf." A range of very lofty hills and narrow valleys alternately form the tract of Country from Cox's River, for a distance of 16 miles, until the Fish River is arrived at; and the stage between these Rivers is consequently very severe and oppressive on the cattle. To this range the Governor gave the name of "Clarence Hilly Range."

Proceeding from the Fish River, and at a short distance from it, a very singular and beautiful Mountain attracts the attention, its summit being crowned with a large and very extraordinary looking rock, nearly circular in form, which gives to the whole very much the appearance of a hill fort, such as are frequent in India.—To this lofty hill Mr. Evans, who was the first European discoverer, gave the name of "Mount Evans." Passing on from hence the country continues hilly, but affords good pasturage, gradually improving to Sidmouth Valley, which is distant from the Pass of the Fish River 12 miles. The land here is level, and the first met with unencumbered with timber: it is not of very considerable extent, but abounds with a great variety of herbs and plants, such as would probably highly interest and gratify the scientific Botanist.—This beautiful little valley runs North West, and South East, between hills of easy ascent, thinly covered with timber.—Leaving Sidmouth Valley, the country becomes again hilly, and in other respects resembles very much the country to the eastward of the valley for some miles. Having reached Campbell River, distant 13 miles from Sidmouth Valley, the Governor was highly gratified by the appearance of the country, which there began to exhibit an open and extensive view of gently rising grounds and fertile plains.—Judging from the height of the banks, and its general width, the Campbell River must be on some occasions of very considerable magnitude; but the extraordinary drought which has apparently prevailed on the western side of the Mountains, equally as throughout this Colony for the last three years, has reduced this River so much that it may be more properly called a Chain of Pools than a running stream at the present time. In the reaches or pools of the Campbell River, the very curious animal called the Paradox, or Water-mole, is seen in great numbers. The soil on both banks is uncommonly rich, and the grass is consequently luxuriant.—Two miles to the southward of the line of road which crosses the Campbell River, there is a very fine rich tract of low lands, which has been named Mitchell Plains. Flax was found here growing in considerable quantities.—The Fish River, which forms a junction with the Campbell River a few miles to the northward of the road and bridge over the latter, has also two very fertile plains on its banks, the one called "O'Connell Plains," and the other "Macquarie Plains," both of considerable extent, and very capable of yielding all the necessaries of life.

At the distance of seven miles from the bridge over the Campbell River, Bathurst Plains open to the view, presenting a rich tract of campaign country of 11 miles in length, bounded on both sides by gently rising and very beautiful hills, thinly wooded. The Macquarie River, which is constituted by the junction of the Fish and Campbell River, takes a winding course thro' the Plains, which can be easily traced from the high lands adjoining, by the particular verdure of the trees on its banks, which are likewise the only trees throughout the extent of the Plains.—The level and clean surface of these Plains gives them at first view very much the appearance of lands in a state of cultivation.

It is impossible to behold this grand scene without a feeling of admiration and surprise, whilst the silence and solitude which reign in a space of such extent and beauty as seems designed by Nature for the occupancy and

comfort of Man, create a degree of melancholy in the mind which may be more easily imagined than described.

The Governor and Suite arrived at these Plains on Thursday the 4th of May, and encamped on the northern left bank of the Macquarie River—the situation being selected in consequence of its commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect for many miles in every direction around it.—At this place the Governor remained for a week, which time he occupied in making excursions in different directions through the adjoining country, on both sides of the river.

On Sunday, the 7th of May, the Governor fixed on a site suitable for the Erection of a Town at some future period, to which he gave the Name of "Bathurst," in Honor of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies.—The situation of Bathurst is elevated sufficiently beyond the reach of any Floods which may occur, and is at the same time so near to the River on its south bank as to derive all the advantages of its clear and beautiful stream.—The Mechanics and Settlers of whatever description who may be hereafter permitted to form permanent residences to themselves at this place, will have the highly important advantages of a rich and fertile soil, with a beautiful river flowing through it, for all the uses of man. The Governor must however add, that the hopes which were once so sanguinely entertained of this River becoming navigable to the Western Sea have ended in disappointment.

During the week that the Governor remained at Bathurst, he made daily excursions in various directions; one of these extended 22 miles in a south west direction, and on that occasion, as well as on all the others, he found the country composed chiefly of valleys and plains, separated occasionally by ranges of low hills;—the soil throughout being generally fertile, and well circumstanced for the purpose of agriculture or grazing.

The Governor here feels much pleasure in being enabled to communicate to the Public, that the favorable Reports which he had received of the country to the West of the Blue Mountains have not been by any means exaggerated.—The difficulties which present themselves in the journey from hence are certainly great and inevitable, but those persons who may be inclined to become permanent Settlers there, will probably content themselves with visiting this part of the Colony but rarely, and of course will have them seldom to encounter.—Plenty of water, and a sufficiency of grass are to be found in the Mountains for the support of such cattle as may be sent over them; and the tracts of fertile soil and rich pasturage which the new country affords, are fully extensive enough for any increase of population and stock which can possibly take place for many years.

Within a distance of ten miles from the site of Bathurst, there is not less than fifty thousand acres of land clear of timber, and fully one half of that may be considered excellent soil, well calculated for cultivation. It is a matter of regret, that in proportion as the soil improves the timber degenerates; and it is to be remarked, that every where to the westward of the Mountains it is much inferior both in size and quality to that within the present Colony; there is, however, a sufficiency of timber of tolerable quality within the district around Bathurst, for the purposes of house-building and husbandry.

The Governor has here to lament, that neither Coals or Lime-stone have been yet discovered in the Western Country: articles in themselves of so much importance, that the want them must be severely felt whenever that country shall be settled.

Having enumerated the principal and most important features of this new country, the Governor has now to notice some of its live productions. All around Bathurst abounds in a variety of game; and the two principal rivers contain a great quantity of fish, but all of one denomination, resembling the perch in appearance, and of a delicate and fine flavour, not unlike that of a rock cod: this fish grows to a large size, and is very voracious. Several of them were caught during the Governor's stay at Bathurst, and all the Halting Place on the Fish River. One of those caught weighed 17lbs. and the people stationed at Bathurst stated, that they had caught some weighing 25lbs.

The field game are the kangaroos, emus, black swans, wild geese, wild turkeys, bustards, ducks of various kinds, quail, bronze, and other pigeons, &c. &c. the water mole, or paradox, also abounds in all the rivers and ponds.

The site designed for the Town of Bathurst, by observation taken at the Flag Staff, which was erected on the day of Bathurst receiving that name, is situated in latitude 33° 24' 30" South, and in longitude 149° 37' 45" East of Greenwich, being also 27½ miles North of Government House, in Sydney, and 94½ West of it, bearing West 20° 30' North, 83 geographic miles, or 95½ statute miles; the measured Road distance from Sydney to Bathurst being 140 English miles.

The road constructed by Mr. Cox and the party under him commences at Emu Ford, on the left bank of the River Nepean, and is thence carried 101½ miles to the Flag Staff at Bathurst: this road has been carefully measured, and each mile regularly marked

on the trees growing on the left side of the road, proceeding towards Bathurst.

The Governor in his tour made the following stages, in which he was principally regulated by the consideration of having good pasturage for the cattle, and plenty of water: 1st Stage—Spring Wood, distant from Emu Ford 12 miles. 2d ditto—Jameson's Valley, or 2d depot, distant from ditto 28 miles. 3d ditto—Blackheath, distant from ditto 41 miles. 4th ditto—Cox's River, distant from ditto 56 miles. 5th ditto—The Fish River, distant from ditto 72 miles. 6th ditto—Sidmouth Valley, distant from ditto 80 miles. 7th ditto—Campbell River, distant from ditto 91 miles. 8th ditto—Bathurst, distant from ditto 101 miles.

At all of which places the traveller may assure himself of good grass, and water in abundance.

On Thursday the 11th of May, the Governor and Suite set out from Bathurst on their return, and arrived at Sidney on Friday the 19th ultimo.

The Governor deems it expedient here to notify to the Public, that he does not mean to make any Grants of Land to the Westward of the Blue Mountains until he shall receive the Commands of His Majesty's Ministers on that subject, and in reply to the report he is now about to make them upon it.

In the mean time, such Gentlemen or other respectable free Persons as may wish to visit this new country, will be permitted to do so on making a written Application to the Governor to that effect; who will order them to be furnished with written Passes. It is at the same time strictly ordered and directed, that no person, whether Civil or Military, shall attempt to travel over the Blue Mountains without having previously applied for and obtained permission, in the above prescribed form. The Military Guard stationed at the first depot on the mountains will receive full instructions to prevent the progress of any persons who shall not have obtained regular Passes. The necessity for the establishing, and strictly enforcing this Regulation is too obvious to every one who will reflect on it, to require any explanation here.

The Governor cannot conclude this Account of his Tour, without offering his best Acknowledgements to William Cox, Esq. for the important Service he has rendered to the Colony in so short a period of time, by opening a Passage to the new discovered Country, and at the same time assuring him, that he shall have great pleasure in recommending his meritorious Services on this Occasion to the favorable Consideration of His Majesty's Ministers.

By Command of His Excellency
The Governor,
J. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

EUROPE.

The Englishman, May 12.

STATUE OF THE KING IN GUILDHALL.

Yesterday the Statue of his Majesty, which was voted some time back by the Corporation of London, was exhibited for the first time. The Committee appointed for carrying the Resolution into effect, assembled at five o'clock at Guildhall, where they met a number of distinguished visitors, and proceeded to the Great Council Chamber, where the Statue is erected. It is placed at the end of the Chamber, elevated about 12 feet from the floor, in a niche of a dark coloured marble. His Majesty is sculptured in his royal robes, holding the scroll of an address in his left hand. The right hand is extended, to represent the Sovereign as in the act of returning an answer to an address which has been presented to him. The merit of the design, and the skill displayed in the execution of this loyal civic testimony to the King, obtained universal praise.

On the pedestal is the following appropriate inscription:—

GEORGE THE THIRD,
Born and bred a Briton,
endeared to a Brave, Free, and Loyal People
by his public Virtues,
by his pre-eminent Example
of private Worth in all the Relations of domestic Life,
by his uniform Course of unaffected Piety,
and entire Submission to the Will of Heaven.
The Wisdom and Firmness
of his
Character and Councils
enabled him so to apply the Resources of his Empire,
so to direct the native Energies of his Subjects,
that he maintained the dignity of his Crown,
preserved inviolate the Constitution in Church and State,
and secured the Commerce and Prosperity of his
Dominions,
during a long Period of unexampled difficulty;
in which the deadly Contagion of French Principles,
and the domineering Aggressions of French Power
had nearly dissolved the Frame,
and destroyed the Independence
of every other Government and Nation in Europe.
The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City
of London,

have erected this Statue
in testimony
of their undeviating Loyalty, and grateful Attachment,
to the best of Kings,
In the Fifty-fifth Year of his Reign.
A. D. 1815.
BIRCH, Mayor.

The company assembled were eighty in number, consisting of—

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, and Sussex; the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishops of Liverpool, Buckinghamshire, Chichester, and Aberdeen; Viscounts Sidmouth, Melville, and Falmouth; the Bishop of London; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Sir William Scott, George Rose, Charles Arbuthnot, C. M. Sutton, F. J. Robinson, and W. Fitzgerald; the Attorney General; the Solicitor General; W. Curtis jun. Esq.; H. C. Adams, Esq.; Aldermen Sir W. Curtis, Sir C. Hunter, Sir R. C. Glynn, Magnay, and Thos. Smith; with 26 of the Common Council and the City Officers.

After viewing the Statue, wine was handed round, and the health of our venerable Sovereign was drunk with the warmest affection.

The company afterwards retired to the City of London Tavern, and partook of a most sumptuous entertainment, at which Sir William Curtis presided with his accustomed conviviality. Numerous loyal toasts were given, and drank with enthusiasm; and many songs were sung appropriate to the occasion. The evening was spent with the greatest hilarity, and highly to the satisfaction of the illustrious and distinguished personages who were among the number of the guests.

The Englishman, May 21.

French Papers to the 17th, and Brussels Papers to the 18th inst. have been received. They contain various particulars respecting the proceedings in France, and the movements of the Allied Powers. The defensive works forming around Paris clearly shew that Buonaparte is alarmed for the safety of that capital on the renewal of hostilities. Besides the line and batteries which are constructing upon Montmartre and other eminences close to the city, recourse is to be had to inundations in front of St. Denis. These preparations, it is added, are to be carried on with increased activity. Meanwhile all the vigilance of the Police seems necessary to protect the Usurper against the indignation of the insulted Royalists. It is stated, that two persons have been arrested, one the agent, and the other the son of Le Normant, the printer of the *Journal de l'Empire*, for distributing a pamphlet, called "Cries of Alarm," which contains "horrible" provocations to the assassination of Buonaparte. These persons are to go before the tribunal, which, we suppose, is synonymous with sealing their doom. An accusation of this nature, whether true or false, followed up appropriately by a sentence and immediate execution, might be, in Buonaparte's view of things, a piece of good policy.—The French Press, which is so impudently called free, would be set at work to shew that the attempted assassination was plotted and stimulated by the King, or some of the Princes of the House of Bourbon. As to the Press, a recent decree appointing the Inspectors-General, &c. &c. proves that it has not the smallest pretensions to freedom; but, on the contrary, that it is in a state of entire submission and rigid constraint. If, however, incitements to kill the tyrant have been printed and spread in Paris, it is obvious that he is in personal danger. The Swiss, of whose dispositions much has been said both ways, have refused to recognize Buonaparte. It would, under the present circumstances, have been monstrous in them to act otherwise. He was their invader, their spoliator, the subverter of their ancient constitution, and their self-erected head, under the affected title of the Mediator of their League. His armies deluged their peaceful recesses with the blood of the brave, patriotic, and unoffending inhabitants. Numbers of both sexes fell the victims of his ferocious soldiery; for so detested was his infamous aggression on Switzerland, that even women cast aside the timidity of their sex, and rushed to the scene of slaughter in defence to their country, their families, and their honour. The Duke of Angoulême, and several of his friends, it appears, are at Madrid, and many emigrations take place from France across the Pyrenees, which it is added, have occasioned the formation of a legion of loyalists. The Spanish Government is represented as taking active military measures on the frontiers. We fear its means are not very powerful, unless by a wiser spirit than that which since the restoration has presided in its Councils. But if seems unreasonable to doubt Ferdinand's sincerity in opposing Buonaparte; and if it be within the capacity of his advisers to organize an army and operate a diversion in the South of France, it will be more creditable to him and to his family, it will do much more

for the security of his throne, than his ridiculous and oppressive revival of the Holy Inquisition, and his absurd patronage of all the mummeries and priestcraft of a superstitious, intolerant, and domineering clergy. In Italy, it is probable that Murat will not be able to play his game much longer. The advance of the hitherto victorious troops of Austria, the efforts of the adherents of the legitimate King in the interior, combined with attacks from Sicily, will, perhaps, soon force this upstart Monarch to descend from his ephemeral throne to his former station in society. The Austrian Government has acknowledged the claims of the Bourbon family to the Neapolitan Crown. To the rumour in the French Papers of Murat's having defeated the Austrians, we attach no importance. Though there has been some dispute concerning the authenticity of those letters quoted by Lord Castlereagh, to establish the double dealing and bad faith of Murat, and some of which have been denied in the *Moniteur*, the charge is abundantly sustained by five of the letters out of eight, of the genuineness of which there is no reason to doubt. Murat, though he may be a brave officer, has shewn himself as a politician, presumptuous, cunning, and perfidious, but weak and short-sighted.

The Englishman, May 28.

Three frigates and several smaller vessels of war, under Rear-Admiral Hotham, set sail from Plymouth on Wednesday last, and took a direction westward. It is supposed that this force is to act in conjunction with another of still greater strength, in order to effect the reduction of the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, should those settlements not preserve their allegiance to the House of Bourbon. If reduced, it is understood that they are not to be alienated to any other Power, but are to be held in trust for Louis XVIII.

The bustle of embarking troops for Flanders continues with unabated activity at Ramsgate, Deal and Dover. In the course of the last week we observed that Major-General Sir John Lambert and suite, about twenty Officers of Louis the XVIIIth's Body Guard (who had escaped from Dieppe), several detachments of Royal Artillery Drivers and the Waggon Train, with the 27th, 40th, and 79th Regiments, have sailed for Ostend. No vessels are permitted to run the trip, but are obliged to sail under convoy, the existing state of our relations with France being considered tantamount to a Declaration of War. For the more vigorous prosecution of it, Government, we understand, have given instructions to the Naval Officers commanding in the Channel and at Portsmouth, to send direct to Flanders all regiments arriving from America, without permitting the troops to be landed. Besides this, all the disposable horse and foot artillery in Ireland (equal it is supposed to 1000 men) have received orders to embark for the same destination. Antwerp is stated to contain at this moment the most complete and formidable train of field and battering ordnance ever contained in one depot at any one period.

The Morning Post, June 2.

PROPOSED TAX ON ADVERTISEMENTS.

After the Reporters had left the House of Commons yesterday morning, Sir Chas. Monk asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he meant to bring forward the proposed new tax on Advertisements?—To which Mr. Vansittart is reported to have replied, "that he had had conferences with several persons who appeared to represent the sense of those individuals who were more immediately interested in the measure, and an arrangement had been agreed on which was supposed to meet the views of both parties. The general result of this arrangement was, that the progressive duty on Advertisements should be abandoned, and that in lieu of it, there should be imposed a common duty of an additional sixpence, making the whole duty 3s. 6d.; and also an additional duty of one-half-penny upon the paper itself."

This statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman, if it be correctly reported, we must consider as most surprising and extraordinary. So far from any such arrangement having been entered into by the Proprietors of the London Papers, or any part of them, a Deputation from the whole Body waited on the Chancellor for the express purpose of remonstrating against the proposed measure; and so forcibly were the numberless objections to it urged on that occasion, and so satisfactorily its mischievous and ruinous tendency explained, that from what dropt from the Right Hon. Gentleman in reply, we were all led to suppose the impolitic and dangerous propo-

sition would be altogether abandoned. We repeat, therefore, we were no parties to any such arrangement; and we can with confidence assert, that the measure meets the unanimous and decided opposition of all the Proprietors of Newspapers in the Metropolis. If Mr. Vansittart alludes to any conversation he may have had with persons from the country upon the subject, he ought to consider, that they could presume only to speak for themselves, and that their case differs most widely from that of the Proprietors of the London Morning Papers, who bear the whole expense of the newspaper press, and upon the fruits of whose enormous expenditure all the other newspapers in the United Kingdom almost gratuitously exist. Indeed, were it possible that we could become parties to so monstrous a proposition, it would well become Parliament to consider, (as Sir Charles Monk very properly observed) whether it might not be a duty they owed to the public, whose interests were most concerned, to step in between Government & the Editors of Newspapers, in order that the necessities of the state shall not be supplied by means which seemed to tend to the suppression of general information. There is certainly no property in the land so heavily taxed already as Newspapers; and so exorbitantly has every species of expenditure increased of late years, that not long since Parliament, taking the case into consideration, granted relief, the effects of which, however, have been totally consumed by the still greater expense that has subsequently been heaped upon these establishments. Newspapers, in fact, have been most unsparingly taxed to perhaps even more than their full maximum; and any further imposition upon them, so far from benefiting the public revenue, will by its operation materially diminish it. The proposed measure is therefore at once mischievous and impolitic, and we hope and trust, that if so monstrous a proposition be persisted in by the Right Hon. Gentleman, the legitimate Guardians of the Public Interest will interpose to frustrate the cruel intention, and defeat the iniquitous design.

The Englishman, June 4.

Paris Papers to Thursday last have been received. The Sovereignty of Murat in Naples seems to be at an end. An Austrian Bulletin, of the 19th of May, represents the affairs of this upstart King as wholly desperate. It appears that he passed on the night of the 11th through Sulmona, about eighty miles from Naples, between which places runs a ridge of the Apennines, with 12,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, the chief remains of his army. The Austrians were following up their successes with vigour. The Paris Papers even mention a rumour, that Murat had arrived at Toulon. If this be true, we suppose he must have embarked at Gaeta, or some other port to the northward of the Neapolitan capital. It appears, by a letter received from the Agent to Lloyd's, at Genoa, of the 22d of May, which we have inserted in another part of this Paper, that an express arrived there from Lord Burghersh, at Florence, stating, that on the 11th of May, Lord Exmouth, with a British squadron, entered the Bay of Naples, and menaced the city with bombardment, which so alarmed the wife of Murat, that she sent Prince Cariati on board, who stipulated for its safety, by delivering up the Neapolitan fleet (two sail of the line and one on the stocks), together with the naval arsenals. The ships and stores are to be at the disposal of the British Government and of the King of the Two Sicilies. Thus terminates the ephemeral power of a man who has so vainly sought by fraud and treachery to preserve a throne on which he was seated by the general disturber of Europe. The *Champ de Mai* was to be held at Paris on the 1st inst. The Programme issued for the proceedings of this wonderful day chiefly consists of that frippery and frivolity of arrangements which is the prevailing taste of the French, even in matters of the greatest public importance. It is clear enough, that no discussion is intended, and that the ceremony will be merely a political pageant, mixed up, indeed, with a prostitution of religious rites. The spirit of resistance to the usurpation of Buonaparte continues to display itself in various parts of France. The insurrection in La Vendée assumes a more formidable complexion. The dangers of Nantes are such as to render it necessary to fortify that city; but there appears a great deficiency of funds for that purpose. The reason assigned for placing Marseilles in a state of siege, on account of its topographical situation, seems perfectly ridiculous. Its disaffection to the pretended Emperor can alone be the cause. As soon as the war commences on the frontiers, we may expect to hear much more of the internal movements against the Usurper's government.

Private communications from respect-

able correspondents in Paris, dated the 31st ult. state, that on this day Buonaparte was expected to leave the capital for the army in the North of France. Others think that he would not set out till to-morrow. It was understood in Paris, that the Legislative Body was to assemble on the day after the *Champ de Mai*, though the Journalists stated that it was to meet on the 4th. This was to be followed by a meeting of the Council of State; and when these ceremonies were over, Buonaparte was expected to lose no time in repairing to the army. We have seen some recent letters, which speak with more confidence of the successful resistance of the Usurper than any which have reached this country for some time past. They say, that if the army be but faithful to him, he will find himself sufficiently strong to oppose any invading force.

According to advices received yesterday from Amsterdam, the Swiss Diet, on the 30th ult. resolved to accede to the Grand Alliance against Buonaparte; and it was understood that a considerable body of their troops would be taken into British pay.

FRENCH PAPERS.

LISLE, JUNE 2.

We are assured that several public functionaries, suspended or dismissed, have received from the High Police orders to remove 50 leagues from the frontiers.

A Proclamation has been published at Bourdeaux by the General against the disaffected, who seek to disturb the public tranquillity.

BASLE, MAY 23.

The head-quarters of the General in Chief Frimont are provisionally at Turin, the centre of his army. His right wing, under Bubna, is to operate in the direction of Chambery. The left wing, under Radziwojevitz, is to act in the direction of Nice.

MILAN, MAY 27.

For three days a great number of troops are proceeding to Piedmont.

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES. SITTING OF SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

At nine o'clock business commenced by the reading of the minutes relative to the question of Adjournment—which had been moved yesterday and agreed to, on the election of Prince Lucien and M. Duchesne, his Supplement.

M. Sibuet (from the Department of the Seine and Oise) was desirous, before the resolution in the minutes should be adopted, to say a few words. He wished that neither in the nominal calls, nor in the minutes, any other title should be given to the Members of the Chamber, except that of Representative. Those of their colleagues, whom this proposition more particularly concerned, would doubtless hasten to adhere to it. What, indeed; was such a temporary renunciation in comparison to the generous sacrifices made on the altar of the country, in the celebrated night of the 4th of August, by their noble predecessors?

It is above all, our duty at the commencement of a session to oppose the introduction of abuses—*Principis obsta*. We ought not to recognise two orders in the State, nor to behold seated on one side Princes, Dukes, Counts, Barons, Chevaliers, and on the other those formerly called the *liens etat*. Here, in particular, we are all equals, and the President himself is only *primus inter pares*. Yes, Gentlemen, we must enjoy within these august walls not only liberty and political equality, such as they are acknowledged and fixed by the laws, but also that liberty, that social equality, which produces union and confidence among men, and lays the foundation of friendship. In vain will it be alleged that titles without privileges are words which cannot infringe our rights. The most odious privilege is that which tends to humiliate the greater number to the advantage of a few.

M. — interrupted M. Sibuet, by remarking that he did not appear to speak temporarily. Without prejudging the question, he might observe that the Constitution had prohibited the delivering of any written opinion in the Chamber.

This occasioned murmurs, and calls for the previous question; and the order of the day.

Several voices—"It is not allowable to read."

(See Supplement.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1815.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

It appeared, in fact, that the Speaker had Notes concealed in his hat, and that he thus endeavoured to elude the operation of article 26 of the Constitution.

M. Sibuet—If the Assembly gives a rigorous interpretation to the article of the Constitution on this subject, the consequence will be, that few in this Chamber will be able to express their opinions, except about 50 distinguished orators, who have shone in former assemblies, Imperial Attorney Generals, and lawyers, who are accustomed to public speaking. You will then see that measure, so contrary to liberty, which condemned to silence the whole national representation, resumed with respect to three-fourths of the Chamber. We should recognise no other Nobility than that of sentiment, no other superiority than that of talent, and no other title than that which is transmitted to us by our Constituents.

A Member—Without contradicting or approving what is proposed, I must observe, that the Chamber is not yet constituted, and that this, therefore, is not the moment for deciding on any question.

The Order of the Day was then carried by a large majority, and the digested Minutes, as read, were agreed to.

The President—"I have the honour to inform the Chamber, that having made known its wish for the official list of the Chamber of Peers, I have received the following answer from the Minister of the Interior:

"M. the President—I have the honour to inform you, that according to the Emperor's orders, the list of the Members of the Chamber of Peers will not be published until after the opening of the Session.

"Accept the assurance of my perfect consideration. "CARNOT."

On the reading of this letter, murmurs were heard.

M. Dupin rose with warmth in his place, and proposed, that the Chamber, in reply to this letter should declare, that it would not constitute itself until the list was communicated.—Further murmurs and cries of the order of the day.

M. Dupin hastened to the tribune amidst more cries and murmurs, and took from the hands of the President the letter. He endeavoured to speak, but what fell from him could only be heard with difficulty. He said, "You murmurs, Gentlemen! are we not all Representatives? Has not each of us the right of stating his opinion? If we are to defend the liberty of our constituents let us begin by being free ourselves."

The President—"I must remind the Chamber that the question is the election of a President."

After some farther observations, the proceedings for the election commenced. Four Scrutators were chosen by lot. The Members left the Chamber to write their billets in the Hall of the Conferences; and on returning, each answering to his name, deposited his billet in an urn. The number of voters were 472. The result of the scrutiny was—

For Count Lanjuinais	189 Votes.
M. Flaugergues	74
M. De la Fayette, the father	51
M. De la Fayette without any designation	17
Count Merlin	47
M. Dupont, Deputy from P Eure	29

No Member having obtained the absolute majority, which is 237, a second ballot commenced. The number of voters this time was 427, of which 214 is the absolute majority. On an investigation of the votes, it appeared that M. Lanjuinais had obtained 277 suffrages; M. Flaugergues, 58; M. de la Fayette, the father, 73; and some other Members a few each.

The Provisional President then announced that the choice of the Chamber had fallen on M. Lanjuinais, which occasioned great applause. In compliance with the terms of the Constitution, which requires that the election shall be on the same day submitted to the approbation of the Emperor, it was decreed that the choice of the Chamber should be reported to his Majesty by the Provisional President.

The Chamber rose at half-past 4 o'clock and adjourned until to-morrow at nine, to complete the definitive organisation by the choice of Secretaries. It is not known

whether the Imperial Sitting will take place to-morrow.

German and Swiss Papers.

AUGSBURG, MAY 23.

"His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Bavaria, previous to his departure to the army, addressed the following Order of the Day to the landwehr of Bavaria."

"Humanity hoped for repose, but unparalleled perfidy disturbed it; the enemy hypocritically sought to gain time, in order to become again what he was, to attain his object—'The servitude of Europe.' His Majesty the King, my most honoured and beloved father, has granted my ardent wish to march to this sacred contest, which combines all Germans in a cordial union, which concerns the cottage as well as the throne; it is the cause of every body, for every body is threatened with ruin. By his Majesty's Rescript, the direction of the national armament is confided in my absence, to Lieut. Gen. Count Eckart. I wish the most active progress of this institution which guarantees the security of Bavaria. I return my sincerest thanks to all those who have shewn me confidence, who have themselves taken up arms or equipped others by their contributions. Should it happen that the French ever penetrate into Bavaria, I shall hasten the brave landwehr of Bavaria to conquer or to die for our King and our country."

Given at Sulzberg, May 23.

(Signed) "LEWIS, Crown Prince."

"The *Hannau Gazette* says, 'the maintenance of the Russian army on the Rhine requires, daily, 250,000 portions and 80,000 rations. A tract of 3,900,000 inhabitants is there assigned to it, so that I portion daily falls on 15 inhabitants, and 1 ration on 50 inhabitants. Nassau, with 300,000 inhabitants, has thus to bear, daily, 20,000 portions and 6,900 rations. In this manner, the south of Germany is assigned to the Austrian army, &c. and the north of Germany to the Prussian army. Receipts are given for the portions and rations, specifying the number of men and horses. The number of rations due to each grade, are not delivered but upon an order from the Commandant.'

HEIDELBERG, MAY 23.

"Orders were received here last night, to make room for the Grand Headquarters of Prince Schwarzenberg, consisting of 20 Generals and 250 Staff and superior Officers; our garrison will, therefore, cross the Rhine again to-morrow. It is thought Prince Wrede's headquarters will go to Deux Ponts, and Prince Schwarzenberg's to Mannheim."

"On the 27th of May, the birth-day of our beloved King, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia arrived at eight in the evening at Munich, and immediately proceeded to Nymphenberg."

"Numerous corps of Russian troops continue to pass through Nuremberg, Erlangen, and Bamberg. It seems that the whole Russian army concentrates itself upon the Maine."

VIENNA, MAY 24.

"Never did such activity prevail in the Congress as now. They hasten to bring the affairs to such a point that they may be signed before the departure of the Monarchs. Yesterday evening the German Constitution was regulated, and adopted by three powers, Austria, Prussia, and Hanover. It will be presented on the 26th for the acceptance of the Ministers of the other Powers. Attention has been paid in it to the wishes of each particular State. The affairs of Poland are also terminated. Cracow is a free city. Prince Czartorinsky sets out on the 26th for Warsaw, with the treaty, which is still secret."

"The whole Saxon Court is ready to leave Luxemburg; the King returns to-day to Presburg."

"A printed list of the persons who attend our Emperor to the Army is published. They form three divisions. His Majesty is attended by Count Wehna, and sets out on the 27th, with the first division."

MILAN, MAY 23.

"They write from Trieste, that the church plate which had been removed to Austria previous to the occupation of the town by the French, has been restored to the churches to which it belongs."

SWITZERLAND, MAY 27.

"In consequence of two Rescripts from the Pope, dated Genoa, April 29, and May 9, the Nuncio of his Holiness informs the Diet, by a letter of the 13th, that his Holiness has not charged the Prince of

Canino with any mission to France; that he, through Mr. Lucien Buonaparte, intended to embark for England."

"At the request of the Generals of the Allied Forces, no person whatever, coming from Germany, is suffered to enter Basle without a passport, signed by the Military Commandants."

MAY 23.

"A strong column of Austrian troops, under Gen. Hohenzollern, is stationed on the frontiers of the canton of Schaffhausen. It seems to be merely a corps of observation in Upper Swabia."

The allied troops concentrate themselves more and more upon the Swiss frontiers. We expect the speedy invasion of Alsace and the passage over the Rhine."

"There are already 10,000 men in the department of Mont Blanc; 20,000 men are expected there. Some redoubts are raising at Chambéry, where 24 pieces of cannon have arrived. A company of National Guards was expected this week at Jougne. Many battalions of these troops have arrived at Pontallier, and are cantoned in the neighbouring villages. Strong redoubts are building along Lake St. Mary. It seems the French intend to form a cordon along the Swiss frontier. The bridge over the Doubs between Jougne and Salines is cut down."

"Great preparations are making about Marteau, and measures are taking to inundate the country by means of the Doubs. We know positively that the French Government has given orders at Versoix for the strict execution of the 4th Article of the Treaty of Paris, and to suffer to pass without hindrance the troops going from the Canton of Vaud to Geneva, and vice versa. Military posts are stationed on the territory of Gex, near the Genoese boundary on the high road to Gex and Lyons."

"In the night of the 22d a large number of French troops arrived at Humaugen, and the environs. Some divisions, unacquainted with the country, entered the territory of Basle, the garrison of which place was immediately on foot, though it was midnight. Some musket shots were exchanged before the mistake was discovered, but nobody was wounded. The Swiss troops behaved very well on this occasion, and shewed great zeal and order."

GENOA, MAY 18.

[FROM A LETTER.]

"A vessel from Roses, in Catalonia, which arrived here yesterday, brings the following news:—

General Castanos has taken the command of the Spanish army in Catalonia. In an Order of the Day published at Barcelona, he prohibits, under most severe penalties, all communication with France; he tells the Catalonians that, after having fought like heroes for six years for the independence of their country, they must now take up arms to overthrow the monstrous tyranny of the Government of Buonaparte, which again threatens the world. His Majesty Ferdinand VII. is expected at Barcelona about the beginning of June. A squadron is arming at Carthagena; it is destined to cruise in the Mediterranean, especially on the coasts of Provence."

BRUSSELS MAIL.

AUGSBURG, MAY 23.

[EXTRACT OF A LETTER.]

Letters from Italy received this morning announce, that King Ferdinand IV, at the head of a large body of English and Sicilian troops and the Calabrian legion, has landed in the bay of Salernum. Immediately the standard of the legitimate Sovereign was displayed, and an energetic Proclamation distributed on the coast. The King announces that the Throne of the Usurper is overthrown, that the fair days of justice and happiness will again return to Naples."

These advices state, that the whole population of Naples rose in favour of the King, and that all persons belonging to Murat's Government have left the capital to avoid the vengeance of the people who have been so long miserable."

FRANKFORT, MAY 30.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia left Vienna in the night of the 25th. The Emperor of Austria was to leave it the next day. The Emperor of Russia goes to Munich.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 4.

Yesterday morning the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Duke of Brunswick, with a numerous Staff, reviewed 14 battalions of English, Scotch, and Hanoverian troops, composing our garrison."

Two hundred of the citizens of Dunkirk have repaired to the standard of Louis XVIII, at Ghent. The Departments of the Pas de Calais and the North are ready to rise in his favour."

GENOA, MAY 20.

A Russian Courier, who is arrived in nine days from Barcelona, confirms that 80,000 Spaniards and 25,000 Portuguese are ready to take the field at the first signal. It seems that the Spanish army will begin its operations at the same time as the Allies, on the Rhine and in Flanders."

The whole of Ancona, except the citadel, is in the hands of the Austrians."

"Private letters say that Murat has embarked in the harbour of St. Benedetto, near Ascoli, on board a small vessel which steered towards Otranto."

AUGSBURG, MAY 23.

Letter from Basle of the 23d state, that the French outposts have so long teased the Swiss, that the latter, at length provoked, hastily advanced, on the last occurrence of the kind, and brought back twenty French prisoners to Basle."

Articles from different places mention the continual advance of the Russian troops."

NARRATIVE OF EVENTS

From February 26, to March 22.

(From the *Moniteur* of the 23d March.)

The Emperor, informed that the people of France had lost all their rights, acquired by 25 years of combats and victories, and that the glory of the army was attacked, determined to change this state of affairs, to re-establish the Imperial throne, which could alone guarantee the rights of the nation; and to cause to disappear the Royal throne which the people had proscribed as guaranteeing nothing but the interests of a small number of individuals."

On the 25th of February, at five in the evening, he embarked on board a brig, carrying 26 guns, with 400 men of his guard. Three other vessels which happened to be in the port, and which were seized, received 200 infantry, 100 Polish light horses, and the battalion of flankers of 200 men. The wind was south, and appeared favourable;—Captain Chaubard was in hopes that before break of day the Isle of Caprara would be doubled, and that he should be out of the track of the French and English cruisers, who watched the coast. This hope was disappointed. He had scarcely doubled Cape St. Andre, in the Isle of Elba, when the wind fell, and the sea became calm; at break of day he had only made six leagues, and was still between the Isle of Caprara and the Isle of Elba, in sight of the cruisers.—The peril appeared imminent, several of the mariners were for returning to Porto Ferrajo. The Emperor ordered the voyage to be continued, having for a recourse, in the last resort, to seize the French cruisers. They consisted of two frigates and a brig, but all that was known of the attachment of the crews to the national glory would not admit of a doubt that they would have hoisted the tri-coloured flag and ranged themselves on our side. Towards noon the wind freshened a little. At four in the afternoon, we were off the heights of Leghorn; a frigate appeared five leagues to windward, another was on the coast of Corsica, and farther off a vessel of war was coming right before the wind, in the track of the brig. At six o'clock in the evening, the brig, which had on board the Emperor, met with a brig which was recognized to be the *Le Zephyr*, commanded by Captain Adrieux, an officer distinguished as much by his talents as by his true patriotism. It was proposed to speak the brig, and cause it to hoist the tri-coloured flag. The Emperor, however, gave orders to the soldiers of the guard to take off their caps, and conceal themselves on the deck, preferring to pass the brig without being recognized, and reserving to himself the measure of causing the flag to be changed, if obliged to have recourse to it. The two brigs passed side by side. The Lieutenant de Vaisseau Taillade, an officer of the French marine, was well acquainted with Captain Adrieux, and from this circumstance was disposed speak him. He asked Captain Adrieux, if he had any commissions for Genoa, some pleasantries were exchanged, and the two brigs, going contrary ways, were soon out of sight of each other, without Captain Adrieux having the

least knowledge of who was on board this small vessel.

During the night between the 27th and 28th the wind continued fresh. At break of day we observed a 74-gun ship, which seemed to be making for Saint Florent or Sandiana. We did not fail to perceive that this vessel took no notice of the brig.

The 28th, at seven in the morning, we discovered the coast of Noli; at noon Antibes; at three on the 1st of March we entered the Gulf of Juan.—The Emperor ordered that a Captain of the guard, with 25 men, should disembark, before the troops in the brig, to secure the battery on the coast, if any one was there. This Captain took into his head the idea of causing to be changed the cockade of the battalion which was at Antibes. He imprudently threw himself into the place; the officer who commanded for the King caused the draw-bridges to be drawn up and shot the gates; his troop took arms, but they respected these old soldiers, and the cockade which they cherished. The operation, however, of the Captain failed, and his men remained prisoners at Antibes.—At five in the afternoon the disembarkation in the Gulf of Juan was effected. We established a bivouac on the sea-shore until the moon rose.

At eleven at night the Emperor placed himself at the head of his handful of brave men, to whose fate was attached such high destinies. He proceeded to Cannes, from thence to Grasse, and by Saint Vallier, he arrived on the evening of the 2d at the village of Ceronon, having advanced 20 leagues in the course of the first day. The people of Cannes received the Emperor with sentiments which were the first presage of the success of the enterprise.

The 3d the Emperor slept at Bureme; the 4th dined at Digne. From Castellane to Digne, and throughout the Department of the Lower Alps, the peasants informed of the march of the Emperor assembled from all sides on the route, and manifested their sentiments with an energy that left no longer any doubt. The 5th, General Cambronne, with an advanced guard of 40 grenadiers, seized the bridge and the fortress of Sisteron.—The same day the Emperor slept at Gap, with ten men on horseback and forty grenadiers.—The enthusiasms which the presence of the Emperor inspired amongst the inhabitants of the Lower Alps, the hatred which they evinced to the Noblesse, sufficiently proved what was the general wish of the province of Dauphine.—At two in the afternoon of the 6th, the Emperor set out from Gap, accompanied by the whole population of the town.—At Saint Bonnet the inhabitants, seeing the small number of his troop, had fears, and proposed to the Emperor to sound the tocsin to assemble the villages, and accompany him *en masse*.—"No," said the Emperor, "your sentiments convince me that I am not deceived. They are to me a sure guarantee of the sentiments of my soldiers. Those whom I shall meet will range themselves on my side, the more there is of them the more my success will be secured. Remain therefore tranquil at home."—At Gap were printed several thousand Proclamations, addressed by the Emperor to the army, and to the people, and from the soldiers of the guards to their comrades. These Proclamations were spread with the rapidity of lightning throughout Dauphine.

The same day the Emperor came to sleep at Corp. The 40 men of the advanced guard of General Cambronne went to sleep at Mure. They fell in with the advanced guard of a division of 6000 men, troops of the line, who had come from Grenoble to arrest their march. General Cambronne wished to speak the advanced posts. He was answered that they were prohibited from communicating with him. This advanced guard, however, of the division of Grenoble, fell back three leagues, and took a position between the lakes at the village of—.

The Emperor being informed of this circumstance, went to the place, and found there a battalion of the 5th of the line; a company of sappers, a company of miners, in all from seven to eight hundred men. He sent an officer of ordnance, the chef d'escadron Roule, to make known to these troops the intelligence of his arrival, but the officer could not obtain a hearing, the prohibition being still rigid against having any communication.—The Emperor alighted and went to the right of the battalion, followed by the guard with their arms reversed. He made himself known and said that the first soldier who wished to kill his Emperor might do it; an unanimous cry of *Vive l'Empereur* was their answer. This brave regiment had been under the orders of the Emperor from his first campaign in Italy. The guard and the soldiers embraced. The soldiers of the 5th immediately tore off their cockades, and requested with enthusiasm and tears in their eyes, the tri-coloured cockade.

When they were arranged in order of battle the Emperor said to them, "I come with a handful of brave men, because I reckon on the people and on you—the throne of the Bourbons is illegitimate, because it has not been raised by the nation; it is contrary to the national will, because it is contrary to the interest of our country, and exists only for the interests of a few families. Ask your fathers, ask all the inhabitants who arrive here from the environs, and you will learn from their own mouths the true situation of affairs;

they are menaced with the return of tythes, of privileges, of feudal rights, and of all the abuses from which your successes had delivered them. Is it not true, peasants?"—"Yes, Sire," answered all of them with an unanimous cry, "they wish to chain us to the soil—you come as the angel of the Lord to save us."

The brave soldiers of the battalion of the 5th demanded to march the foremost in the division that covered Grenoble. They commenced their march in the midst of a crowd of inhabitants, which augmented every moment. Vizille distinguished itself by its enthusiasm. "It was here that the revolution was born," said these brave people. "It was we who were the first that ventured to claim the privileges of men; it is again here that French liberty is resuscitated, and that France recovers her honour and independence."

Fatigued as the Emperor was, he wished to enter Grenoble the same evening. Between Vizille and Grenoble, the young Adjutant Major of the 7th of the line, came to announce that Colonel Labedoyere, deeply disgusted with the dishonour which covered France, and actuated by the noblest sentiments, had detached himself from the division of Grenoble, and had come with the regiment by a forced march, to meet the Emperor. Half an hour afterwards this brave regiment doubled the force of the Imperial troops. At nine o'clock in the evening the Emperor made his entry into the Faubourg de—.

The troops had re-entered Grenoble, and the gates of the city were shut. The ramparts which defended the city were covered by the 3d regiment of engineers, consisted of 2000 sappers, all old soldiers covered with honorable wounds; by the fourth of artillery of the line, the same regiment in which, 25 years before, the Emperor had been a captain; by the two other battalions of the 5th of the line, and the faithful hussars of the 4th. The National Guard, and the whole population of Grenoble, were placed in the rear of the garrison, and all made the air ring with shouts of *Vive l'Empereur*. They opened the gates, and at ten at night the Emperor entered Grenoble, in the midst of an army and a people animated by the most lively enthusiasm.

The next day the Emperor was addressed by the municipality and all the departmental authorities. The military chiefs and the magistrates were unanimous in their sentiments. All said that Princes imposed by a foreign force were not legitimate Princes, and that they were not bound by any engagement to Princes for whom the nation had no wish. At two the Emperor reviewed the troops, in the midst of the population of the whole department, shouting, "*A bas les Bourbons! a bas les ennemis du peuple! vive l'Empereur, et un gouvernement de notre choix.*" The garrison of Grenoble immediately afterwards put itself in a forced march to advance upon Lyons. It is a remark that has not escaped observers, that every one of these 6000 men were provided with a national cockade, and each with an old and used cockade, for in discontinuing their tri-coloured cockade, they had hidden it at the bottom of their knapsacks; not one was purchased, at least in Grenoble. It is the same, said they, in passing before the Emperor, it is the same that we wore at Austerlitz. This, said the others, we had at Marengo.

The 9th the Emperor slept at Bourgoin. The crowd, and the enthusiasm with it, if possible, increased. "We have expected you a long time," said these brave people to the Emperor; "you have at length arrived to deliver France from the insolence of the noblesse, the pretensions of the priests, and the shame of a foreign yoke. From Grenoble to Lyons the march of the Emperor was nothing but a triumph. The Emperor, fatigued, was in his carriage, going at a slow pace, surrounded by a crowd of peasants, singing songs which expressed to all the Noblesse the sentiments of the brave Dauphinois. "Ah," said the Emperor, "I find here the sentiments which for 20 years induced me to greet France with the name of the Grand Nation, yes, you are still the Grand Nation, and you shall always be so."

The Count d'Artois, the Duc d'Orleans, and several Marshals, had arrived at Lyons. Money had been distributed to the troops, and promises to the officers. They wished to break down the bridge de la Guillotiere and the bridge Morand. The Emperor smiled at these ridiculous preparations. He could have no doubt of the disposition of the Lyonnois, still less of the disposition of the soldiers. He gave orders, however, to General Bertrand to assemble the boats at Mibel, with the intention of passing in the night, and intercepting the roads of Moulins and of Macon to the Prince who wished to prevent him from passing the Rhone. At four a reconnaissance of the 4th hussars arrived at la Guillotiere, and were received with shouts of *Vive l'Empereur* by the immense population of a faubourg which is still distinguished by its attachment to the country. The passage at Mibel was countermanded, and the Emperor advanced at a gallop upon Lyons, at the head of the troops which were to have defended it against him.—The Count d'Artois had done every thing to secure the troops. He was ignorant that nothing is possible in France to an agent of a foreign Power, and one who is not on the side of

national honour and the cause of the people. Passing in front of the 13th regiment of dragoons, he said to a brave soldier covered with scars and decorated with three chevrons, let us march, comrade; shout, therefore, *Vive le Roi!* "No, Monsieur," replied this brave dragoon, "no soldier will fight against his father. I can only answer you by crying *Vive l'Empereur!*" The Count d'Artois mounted his carriage and quitted Lyons, escorted by a single Gen d'Arme.—At nine o'clock at night the Emperor traversed the Guillotiere almost alone, but surrounded by an immense population.

The following day, the 11th, he reviewed the whole division of Lyons, and the brave General Brayer, at their head, put them in march to advance upon the capital.—The sentiments which the inhabitants of this great city and the peasants of the vicinity, during the space of two hours, evinced towards the Emperor, so touched him, that it was impossible for him to express his feeling otherwise than by saying, "People of Lyons, I love you." This was the second time that the acclamations of this city had been the presage of new destinies reserved for France.

On the 13th, at three in the afternoon, the Emperor arrived at Villefranche, a little town of 4000 souls, which included at that moment more than 60,000. He stopped at the Hotel de Ville. A great number of wounded soldiers were presented to him. He entered Macon at seven o'clock in the evening, always surrounded by the people of the neighbouring districts. He expressed his astonishment to the natives of Macon at the slight efforts they made in the last war to defend themselves against the enemy, and support the honour of Burgundy. "Sire, why did you appoint a bad Mayor!"

At Tournies the Emperor had only praises to bestow upon the inhabitants, for their excellent behaviour and patriotism, which under the same circumstances have distinguished Tournies, Chalons, and St. Jean-de-Leve. At Chalons, which during 40 days resisted the force of the enemy, and defended the passage of the Saone, the Emperor took notice of all the instances of valour; and not being able to visit St. Jean-de-Leve, he sent the decoration of the Legion of Honour to the worthy Mayor of that city. On that occasion the Emperor exclaimed,—"It is for you, brave people, that I have instituted the Legion of Honour, and not for emigrants pensioned by our enemies!"

The Emperor received at Chalons the deputation of the town of Dijon, who came to drive from among them the Prefect and the wicked Mayor, who, during the last campaign, had dishonoured Dijon and its inhabitants. The Emperor removed this Mayor, and appointed another, confiding the command of the division to the brave General Devaux.

On the 15th the Emperor slept at Autun, and from Autun he went to Avallon, and slept there on the night of the 16th. He found upon this road the same sentiments as among the mountains of Dauphine. He re-established in their office all the functionaries who had been deprived of having united to defend their country against foreigners. The inhabitants of Chiffey had been peculiarly the object of persecution by an upstart sub-prefect at Semur, for having taken up arms against the enemies of our country. The Emperor gave orders to a brigadier of Gendarmerie to arrest the sub-prefect, and to conduct him to the prison of Avallon.

On the 17th, the Emperor breakfasted at Vermanton, and went to Auxerre, where the Prefect remained faithful to his post. The noble 14th had trampled under foot the white cockade. The Emperor likewise heard that the 6th regiment of lancers had likewise mounted the tri-coloured cockade, and was gone to Montereau to protect that point against a detachment of the body guard who wished to pass it. The young men of this body guard, unaccustomed to the effects of lancers, took flight in the first appearance of this corps, which made two prisoners. At Auxerre, Count Bertrand, Major-General, gave orders to collect all the boats to embark the army, which was already four divisions strong, and to convey them the same night to Fontainebleau, so that they would be able to arrive at one o'clock in the morning at Fontainebleau.—Before he left Auxerre, the Emperor was rejoined by the Prince of Moskwa. This Marshal had mounted the tri-coloured cockade among all the troops under his command.

The Emperor reached Fontainebleau on the 20th, at four o'clock in the morning. At seven o'clock he learned that the Bourbons had left Paris, and that the capital was free. He immediately set off thither, and at nine o'clock at night he entered the Tuilleries, at the moment when he was least expected.

Thus has terminated without the shedding of one drop of blood, without the finding of a single obstacle, the legitimate enterprise, which has re-established the nation in its rights, and in its glory, and has effaced that blot which treason and the presence of a foreigner had cast upon the capital; thus is verified that part of the address of the Emperor to his soldiers, that "*the eagle, with the national colours, should fly from steeple to steeple, even to the towers of Notre Dame.*"

In 18 days the line battalion of the Guard

has freed the space between the Gulf of Juan and Paris, a distance which, in ordinary times, would have required 45 days for its accomplishment.

Arriving at the gates of Paris, the Emperor he held approaching to meet him the whole army, under the orders of the Duke de Berri; officers, soldiers, generals, light infantry, infantry of the line, lancers, dragoons, cuirassiers, all came in front of their General, whom the choice of the people and the voice of the army had raised to the empire, and the tri-coloured cockade was mounted by every soldier that had it in his knapsack. All trampled under foot that white cockade, which, during 25 years, has been the rallying signal of the enemies of France, and of the people.

On the 21st, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor held a review of all the troops that composed the army of Paris. The whole capital witnessed the sentiments of enthusiasm and attachment that animated these brave soldiers. All had reconquered their country—all had escaped from oppression!—all found in the national colours the remembrance of every generous sentiment that has always distinguished the French nation! After the Emperor had passed through the ranks, all the troops were ranged in square battalions.—"Soldiers!" said the Emperor, "I arrived in France with 600 men, because I calculated upon the love of the people and on the remembrance of the veteran soldiers. I was not deceived in my expectation.—Soldiers! I thank you. Glory like that which we are about to acquire is every thing to the people, and to you! My glory is, that I have known and valued you! Soldiers, the Throne of the Bourbons was illegitimate, because it was built by the hands of strangers, because it was proscribed by the vow of the nation declared in all our national assemblies; because, in short, it offered a guarantee only to the interests of a few men whose arrogant pretensions were opposed to our rights. Soldiers, the Imperial Throne can only secure the rights of the people, and above all, the first of our interests—our glory. Soldiers, we are now to march to hunt from our territory those Princes, auxiliaries to strangers; the nation will not only second us in our protestations, but will follow our impulse.

The French people and I calculated upon you. *We will not interfere with the affairs of foreign nations, but we to those who shall interfere with ours!*" This speech was received with acclamations by the people and soldiery.

An instant afterwards, General Cambronne and the officers of the guard of the battalion of the Isle of Elba appeared, with the ancient eagles of the guard. The Emperor continued, and said to the soldiers.—"These are the Officers of the battalion that has accompanied me in my misfortunes. Every man is my friend. They are dear to my heart! Every time I beheld them, they brought before my eyes the different regiments of the army, for among these 600 noble fellows are men from every regiment. They have recalled to my memory those glorious days of which even the memory is so dear, for they are all covered with honorable scars gained in memorable battles! In loving them, it was you, soldiers, the whole French army, that I loved! They bring you back your Eagles. Let them serve as a rallying point! In giving them to the guard, I give them to the whole army.—Treason and unhappy events have covered them with a melancholy veil, but thanks to the French people and to you, they now re-appear, glittering in all their glory! Swear that they shall be present wherever the interest of the country may require them! that traitors and those who would invade our territory, shall never be able to endure their sight!"

"We swear it!" cried every soldier, with a burst of enthusiasm. The troops then defiled to the sound of music, the bands playing.—"*Voillons au salut de l'Empire.*"

LONDON.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from December 14, 1813, to December 13, 1814: Christened in the 97 Parishes within the walls 1008—Buried, 1251. Christened in the 17 Parishes without the walls 4384—Buried, 4090. Christened in the 23 Out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 14, 157—Buried, 10,015. Christened in the 10 Parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 3621—Buried, 4427.

Christened.	Buried.
Males 10,313	Males 10,287
Females 9,837	Females 9,496
In all 20,150	In all 19,783
Whereof have died—	
Under two years of age 8545	Seventy and eighty 1915
Between two and five 2638	Eighty and ninety 592
Five and ten 770	Ninety & a hundred 89
Ten and twenty 69	A hundred 1
Twenty and thirty 1268	A hundred and one 1
Thirty and forty 1678	A hundred and two 1
Forty and fifty 1963	A hundred and eight 1
Fifty and sixty 1810	A hundred & eleven 1
Sixty and seventy 1747	

Increase in the Burials this year, 2461.

BATAVIA;

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